

VII. Endnotes

III. Site History

1. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. cited in David C. Streatfield, "The Olmsteds and the Landscape of the Mall," in *The Mall in Washington, 1791-1991*, ed. Richard Longstreth (Washington, D.C.: National Gallery of Art, 1991) 122.
2. The removal of the B&O Railroad tracks and depot from the Mall to a new Union Station northwest of the Capitol and the establishment of the Grant Memorial at the base of Capitol Hill were the first two proposals from the plan to be instituted. Christopher A. Thomas, "The Lincoln Memorial and Its Architect, Henry Bacon (1866-1924)" (Ph.D. diss., Yale University 1990) 375-377.
3. This description has been adapted from Don Alexander Hawkins, "The Landscape of the Federal City," *Washington History* 3 (Spring/Summer 1991) 10-33; and from T.L. Loftin, "1800 Washington City," on *Washington D.C., The Evolution of the Center, Two Centuries of Change*, Joseph Passoneau and Partners (Washington, D.C., n.d.).
4. Moore, ed., *Improvement of the Park System*, 118.
5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Report upon the Improvement and Care of Public Buildings and Grounds...* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1915) 1670.
6. Sue A. Kohler, *The Commission of Fine Arts: A Brief History, 1910-1984* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1985) 10.
7. *ibid.*
8. Henry Bacon, "Report of the Architect on the Preliminary Design for a Memorial on the Potomac Park Site," 6 December 1911, Appendix B in Lincoln Memorial Commission, *Lincoln Memorial Commission Report*, 62nd Cong., 3d Sess., Doc. No. 956 (Washington, D.C., 1913) 25.
9. A description of these groups and their roles in the development of the monumental core is covered in Gutheim, *Worthy*, chapters 4-9.
10. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. to Daniel C. French [Chair, CFA], 21 January 1915, Section E-4, Part I, #2843, Series B, Olmsted Associates. See also letters exchanged between Olmsted and Thomas Hastings on this same subject, 16 and 26 June 1915, and 7 July 1915 in the same records.
11. Henry Bacon to Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., 20 May 1913, Section E-4, Part I, #2843, Series B, Olmsted Associates.
12. Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. to Henry Bacon, 25 May, 1913, Section E-4, Part I, #2843, Series B, Olmsted Associates; Bacon to F.F. Gillen, 8 August 1913, Box 7, Entry 366, Record Group 42, Lincoln Memorial Commission 1911-1924, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Cass Gilbert, architect serving on the CFA, had also suggested a low

retaining wall around the circular terrace; and Henry Bacon to Col. Spencer Cosby, 10 June 1913, File 177, Box 21, Entry 97, RG 42, LMC, NA, (Procite).

13. "Memorial to Abraham Lincoln As It Stands Today," *Washington Star* (Washington, D.C.), 7 February 1915, *Washington Star* File, Washingtoniana Collection, Martin Luther King Memorial Library, Washington, D.C.

14. *ibid.*

15. See studies prepared by the OPBG and Langdon including untitled drawing, 29 July 1915, Technical Information Center #801/80083; "Angle of Reflection," 12 October 1915, TIC #801/80787; and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. to CFA members, 26 May 1915, Section E-4, Part I, #2843, Series B, Olmsted Associates.

16. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. to CFA members, 26 May 1915, Section E-4, Part I, Series B, Olmsted Associates; and Commission of Fine Arts Minutes, 20 May 1915 and 19 July 1915.

17. "Building Great Mound At Lincoln Memorial," ca.1915, Memorials: Lincoln Memorial 1922 File, Washingtoniana Division, Martin Luther King Memorial Library, Washington, D.C.

18. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. to Hans J. Koehler, 27 July 1915; and Col. William H. Hart, to Olmsted Brothers, 11 September 1915, both in Section C-6, Part I, #2843, Series B, Olmsted Associates. See also Hans J. Koehler to H.S. Wagner, 26 October 1939, Section C-6, Part I, #2843, Series B, Olmsted Associates, stating that Dicksons nursery probably sent a form of, or root stock, Scotch elm, or *Ulmus montana latifolia*.

19. CFA Minutes 3 December 1915, 26 January 1916, 31 March 1916, 5 May 1916, 15 September 1916, and 16 October 1916. See Henry Bacon/C.E. Howard, "Lincoln Memorial, Potomac Park Improvements," 9/5/1916, TIC #801/80095.

20. Bacon to Col. C.S. Ridley, 23 March 1919, copied from National Archives, probably RG 42, LMC, copy on file Denver Service Center, Falls Church, Virginia.

21. "Plea Made for Early Removal of Army and Navy Buildings from Potomac Park Grounds," Parks - Potomac 1890-1939 File, Washingtoniana Division, Martin Luther King Memorial Library.

22. Bacon, "Report of the Architect," in *Report*, 26-27.

23. I.W. Payne, "Mr. Greenleaf's Criticism of the Lincoln Memorial Planting," ca. 1919, Box 97, RG 66, CFA, NA, copy on file Denver Service Center, Falls Church, Virginia.

24. James L. Greenleaf, "Planting plans of the Lincoln Memorial considered at the committee meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts at Cornish, New Hampshire,

September 20, 1919,” Box 97, RG 66, CFA, NA, copy on file Denver Service Center, Falls Church, Virginia.

25. CFA Minutes, 27 July 1920. Prior to the dedication, Bacon expressed his desire for shrubs or other planting to be installed on the retaining wall level, near the marble entry steps to the Memorial proper; this concept was rejected by Greenleaf. See [sic] to Bacon, 21 April 1922, copied from National Archives, probably RG 66, CFA, copy on file Denver Service Center, Falls Church, Virginia.

26. Corps, *Improvement and Care* (1923), 2030.

27. CFA Minutes, 17 October 1919, 21 November 1919, and 23 January 1920.

28. CFA Minutes, 17 January 1921; “West Potomac Park, Construction of Roads, Walks, and Curb about Lincoln Memorial,” February 1921, TIC #801/80065; and Corps, *Improvement and Care* (1921), 2058. The CFA was apparently was not involved with the design development of the circular roadway beyond the initial phases.

29. CFA Minutes, 26 July 1918, 10 March 1919, and 3 April 1919. Olmsted’s term on the CFA ended in 1918. James Greenleaf, the landscape architect from New York, succeeded him. For a short time thereafter, Olmsted attended CFA meetings, in place of member Charles Platt, who was absent for approximately a year while traveling in Europe. Bacon replaced Platt in February 1921. See CFA Minutes, 4 September 1918, 4 October 1918, and 21 February 1921.

30. Bacon, “Report to the Lincoln Memorial Commission,” 2.

31. Peters, “Reflecting Pool,” 211.

32. *ibid.*; the Corps report implies that there was no water in the pool at the time of the May 1922 dedication of the memorial. See also Peters, “Reflecting Pool,” 210-213.

33. Olmsted felt that if the overall size of the temporary buildings’ parking lot was of reasonable proportions, then the crossarms could be outlined with trees on the north side of the pool, blocking the view of the unsightly buildings. See Olmsted to Ridley, 14 February 1920, Section C-4, Part I, #2843, Series B, Olmsted Associates.

34. For a description of the dedication ceremony, see Concklin, *The Lincoln Memorial*, 73-91; and photographs #38-#40, Disc 3, National Capital Region Public Affairs Photograph File, Museum Resource Center.

35. CFA Minutes, 3 September 1925.

36. See Writer’s Program, Works Progress Administration, *Washington, D.C., A Guide to the Nation’s Capital* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1942) 224; Concklin, *The Lincoln Memorial*, 52; Peters, “The Reflecting Pool,” 211; and the

Washington Star, 6 April 1928, which states that the Rainbow Fountain was to be turned on Sunday and Monday nights.

37. Corps, *Improvement and Care* (1923), 2025.

38. Corps, *Improvement and Care* (1925), 1940.

39. As early as 1921, Daniel Chester French expressed his dismay over the effects of the reflection from the marble steps and the approachway on the Lincoln statue. The daytime reflection cast funereal shadows across Lincoln's face (see French to Col. C.O. Sherrill, 24 May 1921, copied from National Archives, probably RG 66, CFA, copy on file Denver Service Center, Falls Church, Virginia). In 1925, W. D'Arcy Ryan of General Electric stated that the memorial interior required electric lighting to counteract the effects of the daytime reflections; and nighttime lighting for viewing by the public in the evening (see W. D'Arcy Ryan, "Lighting Recommendation," copied from the National Archives, probably RG 66, CFA, copy on file Denver Service Center, Falls Church, Virginia). Interior lighting issues were finally resolved in February 1929 ("New Lighting for Lincoln Memorial to Rectify Expression on Statue's Face," *Washington Star*, 8 February 1929); the exterior in the summer of 1929 ("Lincoln Memorial Night Opening Proves Success," *Washington Star*, 22 July 1929).

40. Ryan is generally credited with the creation of the incandescent lamp. See "18-Light System Makes Memorial Rare Night Scene," *Washington Post*, 10 January 1926. The CFA responded to the OPBPP's request for a lighting plan on the Lincoln Memorial grounds by approving guidelines, which had also been suggested earlier by Henry Bacon. Electric lights were to be placed approximately 75 feet apart, between the trees that lined the outer side of the walks on each side of the long basin. Standard Millet lampposts, ten feet, six inches high, should be located under the branches of the elms in the basin area and along the roadways leading to the memorial were to be used. The design of the lamps should be engineered so as to cast light downwards onto the roads, instead of up into the trees. Analysis indicates that streetlights were never installed along the basin. However, some of the CFA's recommendations on light levels were followed when lamps were installed around the Lincoln Circle.

41. CFA Minutes, 17 February 1927; U.S. Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, *Annual Report of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, 1927* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927) 16; and OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1930*, 74.

42. OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1927*, 17.

43. Reference to Herbert E. French photograph, 20 March 1922, Procite #3713; see reference to Corcoran shrub on "Lincoln Memorial Planting Plan," Irving W. Payne, OPBG, 1920-1931, copied from National Archives, probably RG 42, LMC, copy on file Denver Service Center, Falls Church. The shrub has not survived to the present.

44. See “Lincoln Memorial Planting Plan;” Corps, *Improvement and Care* (1924) 2035; *Improvement and Care* (1925) 1956; and OPBPP, *Annual Report 1926*, 15.
45. See *Washington Star*, 26 May 1923; and Corps, *Improvement and Care* (1923) 2030.
46. CFA Minutes, 17 February 1927.
47. OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1927*, 32; OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1928*, 24; OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1929*, 29; and OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1930*, 38.
48. In 1925 site preparation was initiated for the Titanic Memorial, designated for a location in the far northwest corner of West Potomac Park. It was not dedicated until 1931, after the extension of the seawall in this area was completed. The marble Cuban Friendship Urn was placed in the West Potomac Park rose garden in 1928 to commemorate victims of the explosion of the battleship *Maine*, which had occurred in 1898. Corps, *Improvement and Care*, (1925), 1961; OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1926*, 15; OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1927*, 17; and OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1928*, 44. See also Historic American Building Survey, “West Potomac Park,” No. DC-693, by Elizabeth Barthold (Washington, D.C., 1993) 9; National Park Service, *Sculpture in the Parks*, National Capital Region and the Denver Service Center (Washington, D.C., 1985) 11; and “Parkway Seawall Building Ordered,” *Washington Star*, 16 July 1928. A site near an existing wooden bandstand, southeast of the Reflecting Pool, was designated for the District of Columbia War Memorial. The site selected departed from the McMillan plan by following the alignment of 19th Street rather than that of 18th Street. This site was not one of the axial locations designated on Howard’s 1916 plan. Although not dedicated until Veterans Day, 1931, the domed, open, stone structure honored residents of the District who had lost their lives in World War I and served as both a commemorative site and as a band stand. Pedestrian paths, rather than roadways, circled the War Memorial. See Marilyn Feldman, “The D.C. War Memorial,” in *Stars and Stripes-The National Tribune*, 6 April 1991, 15-16; *Report of the District of Columbia World War Memorial Commission*, House of Representatives, Report No. 897, 68th Congress, 05/29/1924; and CFA Minutes, January 1928-August 1928. Other commemorative development near the Lincoln occurred in 1934, when a statue of William Jennings Bryan was erected in the northwest section of West Potomac Park, near Easby’s Point. See HABS, “West Potomac Park,” 9.
49. Corps, *Report Upon the Improvement* (1920) 4122, states that East Potomac Park was “primarily a recreation park” developed with “facilities for all kinds of outdoor sports and games.” In the following year, the officer in charge described a different type of recreational use in Corps, *Improvement and Care* (1921) 2059, where he noted that the effects of grading, seeding, planting and construction of walks and bridle paths in West Potomac Park “have resulted in the beautification of a large area of waste land, making it available as a recreation ground for the people of Washington.” The National Capital Park and Planning Commission, in their *Annual Report* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1927) 10, was critical of the concentration of OPBPP facilities in the major parks as being “accessible and convenient to only a small portion of the

population.” During the 1914-1933 period, the golf course northwest of the memorial and a group of tennis courts, which had been located south of B street North and then removed in 1918 for the Navy and Munitions Buildings, were the only recreational facilities constructed in the immediate vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial. In 1948, the CFA’s official report reiterated that the open space surrounding the Lincoln Memorial should be for passive recreation.

50. Corps, *Improvement and Care* (1924), 2028; and OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1927*, 9. The Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPBG) became part of the newly created Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks (OPBPP) of the National Capital in 1925.

51. See CFA Minutes 20, December 1935; and fountain test series, in National Capital Region Public Affairs photographs, photographs #132 to #137, Disc 2, Museum Resource Center.

52. WPA, *Guide*, 224; *Washington Star*, 17 January 1928; and plans for “Festival of Youth,” May 14, 1932, TICS# 801/80150.

53. OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1930*, 36. The Reflecting Pool was closed to “eradicate seaweed;” see *Washington Star*, 21 August 1928.

54. “Minutes of the Meeting of Commission of Fine Arts Held in New York City, March 15, 1928,” copy ; Charles Moore to Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, 03/15/1928; and H.P. Cammerer to Frederick Law Olmsted, 04/25/1928, all in Section E-4, #2843, Series B, Olmsted Associates.

55. The CFA, in *Report of the Commission of Fine Arts, 12th Report, July 1, 1929 to December 31, 1934*, 11, reiterated the need for the removal of the war buildings in order to complete the development of the expansive green space planned for the east/west axis by the McMillan Commission.

56. “Landscape Architecture,” in OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1930*, 40-42; and Historic American Buildings Survey, *Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway: History and Description*, No. DC-663, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 99-104.

57. Greenleaf to Grant, 17 June 1932, RG 66, NA, copy on file Denver Service Center, Falls Church, Virginia.

58. OPBPP, *Annual Report, 1932*, 52-53.

59. Commission of Fine Arts, *Thirteenth Report*, 121, 123.

60. Commission of Fine Arts, *Thirteenth Report*, 125, 127; and National Capital Region Public Affairs photographs, photograph #13, 4 August 1936, Disc 3, Museum Resource Center. Another “improvement” near the Lincoln Memorial was the temporary installation of lights along the reflecting pool for nighttime skating; see National Capital

Region Public Affairs photographs, photographs #20, #24, December 1935, Disc 3, Museum Resource Center.

61. Commission of Fine Arts, *Thirteenth Report*, 128. Photo documentation indicates that a flood also occurred in 1937; see “Dyke Construction” photographs, #5.3-3, in NCR/NPS photofile, Washingtoniana Collection, Martin Luther King Memorial Library, Washington D.C.

62. Scott A. Sandage, “A Marble House Divided: The Lincoln Memorial, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Politics of Memory, 1939-1963,” *The Journal of American History* (June 1993), 144, 147. Marian Anderson gave a second concert at the Lincoln Memorial during a memorial service for former Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes in 1952.

63. See National Capital Park and Planning Commission, “The Mall-Central Area: Study for Development,” 1939, National Capital Region Map File, 35-52 F/1; and see 1937 version and Gilmore Clarke, consultant, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, “Development of the Central Area West and East of the Capitol,” Washington, D.C., 1941, both shown as plates 225 in Longstreth, ed., *The Mall in Washington*.

64. Shultz, “Development of the Historic Landscape,” 19, 26. Schultz cites NPS acting director Arthur DeMaray’s approval of the road plan on the condition that it use as “many existing park roads as possible,” and that it preserve the trees. This stipulation may explain why the west-bound lanes of Independence Avenue near the Lincoln Memorial do not follow the historic designed route for B Street South, but appear to follow the path of an unplanned and informal existing park road. See also Gilmore D. Clarke to Frederic A. Delano, 12 September 1940 and “Roads Program of \$4,536,100 Asked in Budget,” *Washington Star*, 8 January 1941, both of which discuss the generally perceived merits of how best to improve a potentially difficult traffic situation. In addition to the War Department Building, the opening of National Airport and the Jefferson Memorial were expected to increase traffic levels in the area.

65. Commission of Fine Arts, *Report of the Commission of Fine Arts, July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1948* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1948) 90.

66. KressCox Associates, *Historic Structures Report, Arlington Memorial Bridge* (Washington, D.C., ca. 1994) 220; and photo documentation found in “Arlington Memorial Bridge Completed” File, National Capital Region Public Affairs photographs, photograph #72, 16 December 1949, #73, 20 July 1951, and #76, June 1951, all on Disc 1, Museum Resource Center.

67. “Gardening at Lincoln Memorial is Full of Troubles, Experts Say,” *Washington Star*, 20 April 1952.

68. See photographs of road conditions, National Capital Region Public Affairs photographs, photographs #5-8, 20 March 1953, Disc 2, Museum Resource Center. See also “Detail of East Plaza Reconstruction, Lincoln Memorial,” National Capital Parks, Engineering Division, NAP 31-20?, March 1953; “Walks and Drainage, Lincoln

Memorial,” National Capital Parks, Landscape Architectural Division, NAP 31-209, August 1953; and “Paving Work to Alter Traffic at Memorial,” *Washington Star*, 27 June 1953.

69. The significance of the Lincoln Memorial as a setting for important events can be seen in the mural of the Marion Anderson concert located in the Department of the Interior. The significance is discussed in Sandage, “A Marble House Divided;” and Thomas Gentile, *March on Washington: August 28, 1963* (Washington, D.C.: New Day Publications, 1963). Photographs of various events are in the National Capital Region Public Affairs photographs: Pilgrimage photographs, #42, 2 May 1953, and #43, 30 April 1955, both on Disc 1, and #104, 22 September 1954, Disc 2; Kennedy candlelight service photographs, #85-#90, 22 December 1963, Disc 1; Resurrection City photographs, #51-#67, Summer 1968, Disc 3; and filming of *Solid Gold Cadillac*, #141, 24 October 1955, Disc 1, Museum Resource Center. See also “Lincoln Pilgrimage Expected to Bring 100,000 to District,” *Washington Star*, 11 September 1954; “Kennedy Candle Rites Set At Lincoln,” *Washington Star*, 8 December 1963; “Protest on Biafra at Memorial Ends,” *Washington Star*, 20 October 1968; “Jews in All-Night Vigil to Protest Soviet Acts,” *Washington Star*, 18 April 1971; and *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, Frank Capra, dir., (Columbia Pictures, 1939).

70. See CFA Minutes for 18 May 1944, 18 September 1962, 16-17 April 1963, 17 March 1964, 19 March 1969, 23 April 1969, 19 January 1972; 1 December 1972; 17 January 1973. See also “Dressing Up For The Inaugural,” *Washington Star*, 01/16/1969; and “Specifications for Lincoln Memorial Lighting and Other Improvements, West Potomac Park, Washington, D.C.” Contract No. 14-10-7:991-210, May 31, 1968, copy on file Denver Service Center, Falls Church, Virginia; and Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, *Lincoln Memorial Luminaire and Midge Testing* (Washington, D.C., 1995). One proposal incorporated lighting into the new hand rails; the 1969 installation was criticized for its brightness; and it was corrected and approved by the CFA in 1972.

71. See “New Stair Railings,” Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, National Park Service, Design and Construction, National Capital Office, January 1964, TIC #806/80219.

72. “Lincoln Memorial: West Plaza Rehabilitation,” Ben Howland, NCP, June 1973, TIC #867/80075.

73. Ole Singstad, David G. Baille, Umberto Innocenti, and Richard K. Webel, *Report on Redevelopment of Lincoln Memorial Area*, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Parks, 1960; and “Memorial Tunnel Plan Set,” *Washington Star*, 20 May 1962.

74. Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, *The Washington Mall Master Plan*, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1966, 13-14, illus.

75. Aquatic plants had been added to the pools as early as 1944. See National Capital Region Public Affairs photographs, photograph #119 and #120, 17 August 1944, Disc 2;

photograph #36, 14 August 1963, Disc 3, Museum Resource Center; also cover photograph, *Washington Star* supplement, 07/26/1964; "National Capital Parks Beautification Plantings, Floral Displays and Permanent materials," 1964-1968, copy on file Denver Service Center, Falls Church, Virginia; and "Fall Daffodil Planting," 1967, TIC #844/80414A.

76. See Paul Lederer, "Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool Walks," Working Drawings, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, October 1971, TIC #801/40004A; and compare with "West Potomac Park and the Lincoln Memorial Grounds," January 1922, TIC #801/80096; and Howard, "Lincoln Memorial Potomac Park Improvements," September 1916, TIC #801/80095.

77. See "Lincoln Memorial, Alterations to Accommodate the Physically Handicapped," November 1974, TIC #806/41001A; and "Abe Lincoln Wins a New Audience," *Washington Star*, 12 May 1976.

78. Tom DeHaven, "Planting Revision and Additions, Lincoln Memoria," National Capital Region, TIC #801/80008, September 1977.

79. Information from the late 1970s and early 1980s is based on office files, NACC, materials dated ca. 1977-1993. See also, "Anti-Fizz Treatment," *Washington Star*, 3 September 1971.

80. The VVKR Partnership, *Preliminary Report, Mechanical and Electrical Design Services, Rehabilitation of the Reflecting Pool*, Prepared for the National Park Service, 1978; Lowell V. Sturgill, Director, National Capital Region, to Honorable James H. Quillen, 28 May 1982; and William F. Ruback, Superintendent, National Capital Parks-Central to Kathleen Gallagher, 6 August 1982, both in NACC files; and "300 Protesters Wade into Pool During Program," *Washington Star*, 19 June 1968. Review of the *Star* clippings file documents the annual cleaning of the pools. The VVKR report notes that park personnel had been known to add a black dye to enhance the reflective quality of the pool water.

81. Stanton to Garvey, 3 July 1984, NACC files.

82. See Save-the-Elms-Task Force, "Management Program for the Perpetuation of the American Elm Tree in the National Capital," 1993; and Shultz, *Development of Washington Monument Grounds*, 31.

83. See files of Paul Goeldner, National Capital Region.

IV. Analysis and Evaluation

84. The American elms along 17th Street were planted in 1907 and lined both sides of the road. A number of elms were removed during the Lincoln Memorial grounds construction to frame an opening for the vista from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial. It is unclear why the opening was narrower in this area, 160 feet, compared to the wider 360 feet vista designed for the Lincoln Memorial grounds. See historic photo documentation.

85. "The *Ulmus* x *hollandica* group consists of a number of hybrids between *U. glabra* and *U. carpinifolia*. The true Dutch elm is *U. x hollandica* 'Major.' *U. procera*, the English elm may in fact be just another selection of *U. x hollandica*. The taxonomy of the elms and the European elms in particular is very confusing. My predecessor Horace Wester described the original Reflecting Pool elms as *U. x hollandica* 'Dauvessei.' I have no idea if this is correct. As we know, the collection has been mixed with other *Hollandica* selections, so it is probably best at this point to simply refer to them as *U. x hollandica* cultivars." Comments from Jim Sherald, National Park Service, National Capital Region Chief of Natural Resources, 11 November 1998.

86. Based on photo documentation, a series of night time photographs of the "City of Washington" in 1931 by noted *National Geographic* photographer Volkmar Wentzel, shows one image of the Washington Monument from the inner chamber of the Lincoln Memorial, bathed in lights.